NUMB. XIV.

*The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:*

AND

# Pennsylvania Gazette.

To be continued Weekly. *The 27th of the 1st Month*, 1729.



ACCEPTANCE in Matters of Law, is an agreeing or consenting to some Act already done; which, without such Consent, might have been undone, or render'd invalid.

The *Acceptance* of a Donation is necessary to its Validity; is a Solemnity essential thereto. *Acceptance*, say the Civillians, is the Concurrence of the Will or Choice of the Donee, which renders the Act compleat; and without which the Donor may revoke his Gift at Pleasure.

In Beneficiary Matters, the Canonists hold, that the Acceptance should be signify'd at the same Time with the Resignation.

In Common Law, *Acceptance* is particularly used for a tacit Kind of Agreement to what has been done by another.---- If Baron and Feme, seiz'd of Land in Right of the Feme, make a joint Lease, or Feoffment by Deed; reserving Rent; the Baron dying, and the Feme receiving the Rent; such Receipt is deemed an *Acceptance*, and shall make the Lease good; So that she shall be barr'd from bringing the Writ *Cui in vita*.

In the *Romish* Theology, the Manner of receiving or admitting the Pope's Constitutions; or the Act whereby they are receiv'd, is also call'd *Acceptance*.

There are two kinds of *Acceptances*; the one solemn, the other tacit.

The *Solemn Acceptance* is a formal Act, whereby some Error or Scandal which the Pope condemns, is expresly condemn'd by the Acceptor. Infinite Disputes and Dissentions have been rais'd in the Catholick World, especially in *France*, on Occasion of the *Acceptance* of the Constitution *Unigenitus*: Many of the *French* Prelates still refuse to *accept* it.

When a Constitution has been solemnly *accepted* by those it more immediately relates to; it is supposed to be tacitly *accepted* by all the other Prelates in the Christian World, who have Cognizance thereof; and this Acquiescence is what they call *Tacit Acceptance*.

In this Sense *France*, *Poland*, &c. tacitly *accepted* the Constitution against the Doctrine of *Molinos*, and the *Quietists*. And *Germany Poland*, &c. tacitly *accepted* the Constitution against *Jansenius*.

*Acceptance* in Commerce, is particularly understood in respect of Bills of Exchange. To *accept* a Bill of Exchange, is to sign, or subscribe it; and thereby become principal Debtor of the



Sum contain'd therein; with an Obligation to pay, or discharge it at a Time prefix'd.

The *Acceptance* is usually perform'd by him on whom the Bill is drawn; upon its being presented to him by the Person in whose Behalf it was drawn, or his Order.---- While the Acceptor is Master of his Signature, *i. e.* ere he have return'd the *accepted* Bill to the Bearer, he may erase his *Acceptance*: But not after he has once deliver'd it.

Bills payable at Sight are not to be *accepted*; as being to be acquitted at their first presenting; or, in defect of Payment to be protested. In Bills drawn for a certain Number of Days after Sight, the *Acceptance* must be dated; in regard the Time is to be accounted therefrom. The Form of this *Acceptance*, is, *Accepted such a Day*, and then the Signature.

Bills drawn payable on a Day named, or at Usance, or double Usance, need not be dated; Usance being reckon'd from the Date of the Bill it self. On these 'tis sufficient to write, *Accepted*, and the Signature.

If the Bearer of a Bill be contented with an *Acceptance* to be paid in twenty Days after Sight, where in the Bill it self only eight Days are express'd; he runs the Risque of the twelve additional Days: So that if the Acceptor fail, he has no Remedy against the Drawer. And if the Bearer content himself to receive a less Sum than is express'd, in part, he is to stand the Chance of the rest.

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*------- Numerosa parabat*
*Excelsæ terris tabulata; unde altior esset*
*Casus, et impulsa præceps immane ruinæ.* Juv.

THE pressing Exigencies of Nature are few; those not very difficult to obtain, and 'tis almost continually our own Fault, if our Circumstances are so wretchedly low as to be destitute of them: But if we have got above Want, and enjoy the Conveniences of Life, a *perfect Sanity*, (the Companion of decent Frugality) a *regular Employ*, and *an honest Heart*, seem to bid fairest for that Part of Happiness, which I will call *Content*. But the Enemy lurks *within*, and our Misfortunes arise chiefly there where the Pangs of disappointed Ambition and Revenge, with a thousand Attendants oppose themselves, and throw a gloomy frantick Melancholy over the Imagination, which is generally affected by the

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Objects it purſues; not as they are abſolutely good or evil, but as their Circumſtances, or ſome prevailing Paſſions occaſion them to appear with leſs or greater Force. Thus to emulate the Poſſeſſions or Acquirements of another creates in us ſo many real Wants as we fall ſhort of the Character we would aim at; tho' the Character is in it ſelf by no Means juſt or good; and very far from becoming or fitting us when our Vanity and Oſtentation have put it on; for ſuch Superfluities as are eaſily born by the Affluence of my Neighbour may oppreſs me with inſuperable Difficulties, till at length the ridiculous *Mimickry* terminates in unpitied Ruin. And in this manner we proceed in a conſtant Courſe of Inquietude, ſtill endeavouring at ſomething we do not poſſeſs, and neglecting the neceſſary Means of our Happineſs, *a true Senſe of what we have.*

But this reſtleſs Diſpoſition of the Mind, (with all its Inconveniences in private Life) bears not the leaſt Proportion to the dreadful Miſchiefs which attend it in more publick Stations; for here, like a wide ſpreading Contagion, it involves all the Numbers that can be procur'd; ſtill preſſing forward, blinded and unconſcious, as well as unprepar'd for the Event, till ſome general Calamities open their Eyes, and point out their fatal Errors.

When *Rome* beheld her Conqueſts enlarg'd on every Side, Her Empire unbounded, and Her Laws, the Laws of the World; when the Commonwealth grew too great for any foreign Oppoſition, and *Pompey* beheld himſelf preſiding there, who can be imagin'd more ſecurely happy than He? But *Pompey* could not bear an Equal, and repin'd at the bold Advances of *Cæſar*, who had *now* made himſelf formidable, and reſolv'd to purſue his Ambition, while an univerſal Empire was the Price of his Succeſs. Thus we find the whole World engag'd in the private Quarrels of two Men whoſe Diſcontents at length overturn'd the Commonwealth, and prov'd their own unavoidable Ruin.

But as it was particularly aggravated in the Death of *Pompey*, I ſhall fill the remaining Part of this Paper with ſome Circumſtances attending the melancholy End of this Great Man; a ſurpriſing Inſtance of the Inſtability of human Grandure! and how very ſoon the moſt exalted Station may be chang'd into the loweſt Miſery, where the Remembrance of what we once appear'd to be, the unhappy (tho' innocent) Partners in our Fall, and the Fatal Steps by which we brought on our own Deſtruction, render theſe Misfortunes more exquiſite.

*Pompey* had obtain'd great Succeſs againſt the Enemy at *Durazzo*, and by an unexpected Accident, found himſelf conquering to the very Camp of *Cæſar*, where the Conſternation was ſo great, that *Cæſar* tells us, *Nothing but his deſiſting from an immediate Attack could at that Time have ſaved him from a total Defeat.* Upon this Succeſs, *Pompey* adviſes his Wife then at *Metelline*, with the happy Proſpect of his Affairs, and the great Hopes he now conceiv'd of finiſhing the War by a ſpeedy and certain Overthrow of *Cæſar*. But when that deciſive Day had determin'd the Fate of the *Roman* Empire, and *Pharſalia* proclaim'd the Conqueror with the Blood of Fifteen Thouſand Men, we no more behold the Invincible Hero, ſurrounded with his Legions, and cover'd in a Blaze of Glory; but the *miſerable*, the *diſtreſs'd Pompey*, with leſs than thirty of his Friends, driven to the mean Retreat of a Fiſherman's Cabbin for one Hour's Repoſe, and then oblig'd to throw himſelf in a deſpicable Bark, on the Mercies of the Seas, that he might yet protract the ſmall Remains of a wretched Life. We will now caſt a Veil over his Agonies on meeting his belov'd *Cornelia*, whoſe Impatience expected and long'd for the Embraces of her Lord and Conqueror. His ſmall Attendance ſoon tells the diſmal Tale; ſhe faints with Grief and Surprize, upbraiding her ſelf the unhappy Cauſe of his Ruin, while he ſuſpends his Sorrows, and with repeated Tenderneſſes, conjures her to think no more on their miſerable Condition.

There is yet one Refuge, and *Pompey* reſolves to throw himſelf and his remaining Hopes under the Protection of *Ptolomy*, whoſe Father, *Gabienus* by his Command, had re-inſtated in the Throne of *Egypt*. Here he arrives to ask Succour and a Retreat in his Kingdom: But as *Ptolomy* was very young, and at that Time heading an Army againſt his Siſter *Cleopatra*, the Government was in the Management of *Theodotius*, Præceptor of *Ptolomy*, *Achillas* his General, and *Photinus*. *Achillas* adviſ'd the ſending him back; *Photinus* was for receiving him; but *Theodotius* harangues in this Manner, *Sending him back*, ſays he, *will offend both Parties, receiving him will make* Cæſar *our Enemy, and* Pompey *our Maſter, both which are in the higheſt Degree impolitick, for which Reaſons I ſhould adviſe taking away his Life, by which we make* Cæſar *our Friend, and can have no Reaſon to fear the Hate of* Pompey; *for 'tis a certain Truth, that* A dead Lion cannot bite.

We have now conducted this Great Man to the laſt Scene of his Life, and entirely in the Hands of his Enemies; for no ſooner had *Theodotius* propos'd his Deſtruction; but *Achillas* and *Septimius* (who was at that Time Tribune, and had been a Centurion under *Pompey*) went on Board the Veſſel where *Pompey* was expecting an Anſwer, with the few conſtant Companions of his adverſe Fortune. Such Reception appear'd very ſuſpicious, and *Cornelia* wept bitterly; but *Pompey* put on the beſt Face it could bear, and as *Septimius* had ſaluted him his General, he takes Leave of his Wife and Friends, and with *Philip* his Freedman, ſteps into the Bark with *Achillas*, *Septimius*, *Salvius*, and the Soldiers who were appointed to bring him to Land. The Paſſage was long, and *Ptolomy* asks of *Septimius* ſome Queſtions, and tells him he was not unknown to him; But *Septimius* preſerv'd a profound Silence, till reaching the Shore, *Pompey* gave his Hand to *Philip*, that he might riſe, and *Septimius* from behind, gave the fatal Blow with which he fell; when looking back, he

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saw *Achillas* and *Salvius* approaching with their drawn Swords, he cover'd his Head in his Gown, and without the leaſt Fear, offer'd himſelf to their inhuman Villany, as became the laſt Action of the Great injur'd *Pompey*.

## *FOREIGN AFFAIRS.*

*Paris, Dec.* 11. The Report which was ſo current of an Accommodation between the Court of *Rome* and that of *Portugal*, appears to be ill founded, ſince that King had cauſed to be taken out of the Church of the *Italians* at *Lisbon*, the Chair of State and Canopy, which was placed there for the Pope's Nuncio.

*Paris, Dec.* 17. Three or four Days ago arrived at Marli a Courier from *Spain*; the Diſpatches brought by him are kept very ſecret, and we are only told, that they are of great Importance, and that the Duke *de Bournonville* will not return hither ſo ſoon as was hoped. A Report runs, that the Galleons are arrived at *Cadiz*, but this News wants Confirmation. A Courier arrived Yeſterday at *Marli*, diſpatched from *London* by the Count *de Broglio*, which occaſioned a Cabinet Council to be held in the King's Preſence.

Extract of a Letter from *Paris*, Dec. 17.

A Report runs, that a Courier arrived from *Madrid*, has brought News that the King of *Spain* had rejected the Project of a Truce, and inſiſted that they would treat at the Congreſs of *Soiſſons* of a final Peace, on the Foundation of the Preliminaries. Some Advices from *Madrid* ſpeak dubiouſly of the Duke *de Bournonville*'s Return to *Paris*. 'Tis added, that there was arrived a Secretary of Count *Zinzendorf*, who had had a long Audience of the King and Queen, and who was often in Conference with the Miniſters of his Catholick Majeſty.

## *LONDON:*

*Dec.* 20. Yeſterday died Dr. *White Kennet*, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*. This ſame Doctor *Kennet* was Lecturer at *White-chappel*, when the famous Dr. *Welton* was Rector of the ſaid Pariſh. What Dr. *Welton* preach'd up in the Morning, Dr. *Kennet* wou'd ſometimes preach down in the Afternoon, the one being High, and the other Low-Church. This continu'd, till the Pariſh were divided, and the Church (ſo called) was repair'd and beautified. Upon which a fine Picture or Altar-piece was erected o'er the Communion-Table, repreſenting Chriſt and his Twelve Apoſtles, eating the laſt Supper. He that was repreſented for *Judas* who receiv'd the Sop, was made to reſemble Dr. *Kennet*. Now as Dr. *Kennet* was remarkable for a little Lock of his Wig hanging ſome Way on his Forehead, the Picture of *Judas*'s Hair was made to imitate the Doctor's Wig, beſide other Likeneſſes. This Novelty ſoon took Air, and cauſed much Speculation among the Populace, inſomuch that in Time of Worſhip, People would flock in Companies, up to the Altar-piece, gazing and ſtaring even ſo much, that it became a Town-Talk, and ſeveral Pamphlets were publiſh'd thereupon. The Conteſt grew ſo high, that the Biſhop deputed ſome Officers of the Spiritual Court, to enquire into the Affair, who having made their Report, not in Favour of the Altar-piece, it was by the Biſhop's Order taken down. Upon this, not long after, Dr. *Welton* refuſing to take the Oaths to King *George*, loſt his Living, ſet up a Nonjuring Congregation, in Oppoſition to the Government, and wrote a Piece for which he was forc'd to hide ſeveral Months; then went to *Rome*, afterwards came to *Philadelphia*, &c. but Dr. *Kennet* was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Peterborough*.

Yeſterday a numerous Body of the People called *Quakers*, went to St. *James*'s to welcome his Royal Highneſs to *England*.

Some Time ſince a Woman going over *Tower-Hill*, in the vacant Place, meets a Gentlewoman, and offers to ſell her a fine Piece of Lace, begging of her for God's Sake, to buy it; *for that her Husband would be arreſted and put into Goal, that then ſhe and her Children would be ſtarv'd; that her Husband was a Sailor*, and abundance of Entreaties ſhe us'd. The Gentlewoman looking upon the Lace, bid her all the Money ſhe had about her, which was not ſo much by Twenty Shillings as the other ask'd, which ſhe refus'd. Upon which ſhe put up the Lace, goes a little Way, then turns back again, and calls after the Gentlewoman, pretending her *Neceſſity forc'd her to ſell it ſo cheap*. The Gentlewoman gives her the Money, and the other delivers the Bundle. But when the Gentlewoman came home, to her great Surprize, ſhe found her ſelf cheated with a Bundle of Raggs artfully folded up, and cover'd with a little Bit of Lace, exactly reſembling the other Bundle which ſhe before had ſeen open'd.

*Philadelphia, 26th 1ſt Month.*

*The Governour's* MESSAGE *to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, with the* BILL, *entituled,* An ACT for emitting Fifty Thouſand Pounds in Bills of Credit, *&c.*

DURING your Receſs, I have very ſeriouſly and carefully conſidered your Bill for emitting more of our *Paper Currency*, and as it is a Subject that has thoroughly employ'd my Thoughts, I ſhall deliver them to you in the plaineſt Manner.

That there is Occaſion for more of that Currency among us, I am fully perſuaded, and I heartily wiſh there were no Objections againſt making a reaſonable Addition to it immediately; but there are ſome, which ſo nearly affect the very Being of our Currency, that I cannot believe, by the Tenour of this Bill, that they have as yet been ſufficiently conſidered.

You cannot be unſenſible, Gentlemen, that Publick Buſineſs in *Britain* is tranſacted by proper Councils or Boards, appointed by his Majeſty for managing the ſeveral Branches of it, and of what regards theſe Plantations, the Board of Trade has the general Direction; agreeable to their Reports or Repreſentations, all His Majeſty's Orders that relate to us are iſſued, for they are His Council for ſuch Affairs, as his Privy Council is for thoſe of Government: Their Orders are therefore to be conſidered, as coming from His Majeſty Himſelf; for thoſe from the Throne have ſcarce ever, I believe, been known to vary from Reports or Opinions of that Board.

Now it ought to be remembred, that having received a Letter from their Lordſhips, but two Days before a former Aſſembly met, on the 14th of *October*, 1726, in Diſcharge of my Duty, I communicated it to that Houſe, and afterwards furniſh'd them with a Copy of it, and in caſe that ſhould not be at Hand, I now ſend you another: By this Letter you will perceive, that the Secretary of that Board, by Command from their Lordſhips,

ſhips, having recited the Titles of four ſeveral Acts of this Province, relating to our Paper-Currency, expreſly ſays that, *If any further Acts are paſſed for creating more Bills of Credit than thoſe already iſſued, their Lordſhips will certainly think themſelves obliged to lay them before his Majeſty for his Diſallowance.*

If from the preceeding Words in the ſame Paragraph, where it is ſaid, that *that if it were not out of Tenderneſs to thoſe Perſons into whoſe Hands the Bills iſſued in* Pennſylvania *may have paſs'd, their Lordſhips would lay the aforementioned Acts before his Majeſty to be repeal'd*, it ſhould be preſumed, that the ſame Tenderneſs may again prevail on their Lordſhips. We ſhould alſo conſider, that the ſame Board cauſed an Act for a Paper-Currency, paſs'd not many Years ſince in *Barbadoes*, to be repeal'd, after the Bills were actually emitted, and paſſing thro' the Hands of the Subjects, to the unſpeakable Loſs, as I have been informed, of the Inhabitants of that Iſland: And if a Plantation of ſo much Importance to the Crown, and ſo much valued by it as *Barbadoes*, was uſed with ſuch Severity, it will require us very ſeriouſly to conſider what we may expect here, after we have had plain Warning,

That their Lordſhips Apprehenſions of the Inconveniencies attending ſuch Bills of Credit in this Province ariſe from ſome Miſinformation or Miſtake, I endeavoured to ſhew their Lordſhips, in my Letter to their Board, dated the 15th of *December*, 1726, of which a Copy was communicated to the Aſſembly then ſitting, and is in Print: But the Agent, to whom that Houſe ſent it, from his Doubt of the Succeſs, as it appears by his Anſwers, has not it ſeems had the Courage to preſent it, which ought to be a further Addition to our Caution.

It is therefore abſolutely neceſſary, Gentlemen, that we ſhould very ſeriouſly conſider what Means we can uſe, that a reaſonable Expectation of Succeſs can be founded on, to procure any Addition, without hazarding the Loſs of the Bills, after they are diſperſed into the Hands of the People, as ſo much real Money; for whatever our Hardſhips now are, ſuch a Loſs would prove infinitely greater, and plunge us in the utmoſt Confuſion.

As for my Part, I am ſo fully convinced of the Conveniences that would attend the further Emiſſion of ſuch a moderate Addition to our Currency, as would not endanger the Sinking of its Credit, that I ſhall as willingly promote it as any Man, who would think himſelf obliged to give a rational Account of his Conduct; but this can never be without ſhewing a due Deference to the Royal Authority, under which we have the great Happineſs to live, and from which we derive all our Protection.

It is our Glory, as well as Happineſs, I ſay, that we are Subjects to the Crown of *Britain*, under which, and the Proprietor, we enjoy all our vaſt Priviledges: And as the whole Country ſeems unanimous in what is now before us, the Deſire of an Addition to our Bills of Credit, and I have the Pleaſure to obſerve, there is not one Perſon I adviſe with, who agrees not with me in the ſame real Inclinations to Promote it: Let us therefore all endeavour, with the like Unanimity, to obtain what is propoſed, by Methods truly worthy of rational Men, and dutiful Subjects; for by ſuch Means alone we can expect the deſired Succeſs.

But in Order to render this Practicable, I muſt obſerve, that the Sum muſt be moderate, and not too large. Sixty Thouſand Pounds, for the whole Currency of the Country, is thought to be the utmoſt we ſhould crave.

To prevent its ſinking in Value, the Intereſt ought to be continued the ſame as before: *Five per Cent.* is very moderate; and leſs will be diſadvantageous to its Credit.

The Term in the Bill for repaying it appears too long, I would propoſe, if a Method can be found to include the whole Currency in one Act without hazard, that it ſhould continue Re-emiting for ten Years and then ſink in ten Years afterwards, the Accounts may be thus moſt eaſily and clearly kept, as I am aſſured by thoſe who have had the moſt Experience in them, and you are ſenſible, the Country would be freed by it of a conſiderable Charge, as well as Trouble for the Future.

But in Order to remove Objections againſt it in *Britain*, as well as to be juſt, ſome particular Proviſions ought to be made for all Sterling Payments, for while theſe are affected by the Bill, or the conſequences of it, we may ever expect Oppoſition at home, which by this Proviſion might perhaps be totally removed: And common Juſtice will tell us, that every Man ought to have the real Value of what he bargain'd for, without being injur'd by Law, which would ſecure Mens Rights, and not abridge them.

The Bill having been conſidered by Paragraphs in Council, ſome further Amendments are made, which may be of Uſe, when thoſe moſt momentous Points are concluded; in the mean Time I herewith ſend them.

When it is drawn clear of ſuch material Objections, I doubt not but when I with the Council, Aſſembly and all the Merchants, and Gentlemen of Note in the Place, whoſe Concurrence I hope is fully to be depended on, ſhall univerſally joyn in a humble Repreſentation to his Majeſty, and to his Council for us, viz. The Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, to be negotiated by a proper Agent, furniſhed with a ſufficient Sum of Money from hence, we may then with with good Reaſon hope for the Royal Approbation to the Act, or at leaſt that it ſhall not be repeal'd, and then we ſhall be ſecure. And this I moſt earneſtly recommend to your further ſerious Conſideration.

25th of *March*, 1729. *P. Gordon.*


## *ADVERTISEMENTS.*

From the *Friendly Office* for ſelling all ſorts of Goods cheap.

1. A *parcel of well-made* Shoes, Neats-Leather, *to be ſold cheaper than ordinary.*
2. *A Clock, that goes well, to be ſold upon Credit.*
3. *A Gentleman's* Saddle, *a great Penniworth.*
4. *A Pair of* Stilliards, *to weigh* 80 *Pound.*

*TO be ſold by* Thomas Hatton, *at his Store, at* Thomas Oldman's *in Market-ſtreet*, Philadelphia *ſundry Parcels of Land, in the Province of* Weſt-New-Jerſey, *belonging to* Abel Strettel *Merchant in* Dublin, *by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the ſaid* Strettel, *viz.*

| | Acres. | |
|---|---|---|
| Salem *County, on* Alloways *Creek*, | 1250 | |
| *In the ſame County, five Tracts joyning on the Branches of* Maurice-River, | 900 | |
| | 700 | |
| | 980 | 6970 |
| | 1000 | |
| | 3390 | |
| Glouceſter *County*, | 725 | |
| Hunterdon *County*, | 10000 | |

RUN away from *Chriſtopher Smith* Merchant, a Servant Maid, named *Mary Wilſon*, a *Londoner*, ſhe is a Mantua-maker by Trade. She has on a brown Gown fac'd with Black, a red Petticoat, of pale Complexion, high Forehead; Whoever brings the ſaid Servant to *Samuel Ferguſon*, in *Walnut-ſtreet*, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward paid by the ſaid *Samuel Ferguſon.*

*RUN away the 19th of this Inſtant, from the Ship* Mary, Robert Degliſh *Commander, an Apprentice to the ſaid Veſſel, named* Patrick Lamenon, *an Iriſh-man, a Cooper by Trade, aged about thirty Years, he's a thin Fac'd Fellow, of a middle Stature, with long lank brown Hair, a light Colour'd Jacket with Canvaſs Patches on the Shoulders, Canvaſs-Trowzers, a large Hat, light grey Stockings. Whoever takes up the Servant, and brings him to* Robert Degliſh, *or* John Morriſon *at* Henry Dexter's *in* Philadelphia, *ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and Reaſonable Charges paid, by* John Morriſon.



PHILADELPHIA: *Printed by* Samuel Keimer, *where Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at* Ten Shillings *a Year, and Advertiſements inſerted at* Three Shillings *each.*